FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 137 *16 July 1979*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Caracas Meeting on Solidarity With Nicaragua Condemns U.S. [Havana] A 1
Andean Ministers To Meet With Somoza, Provisional Junta A 2

BOLIVIA

Siles Zuazo Proclaims Himself 'President-Elect' C 1
Press Conference on Elections C 1
Paz Estenssoro Replies C 2
Final Vote Count Gives 'Relative Majority' to Siles C 3
Armed Group Threatens To Block Siles Zuazo's Election C 3
Presidential Inauguration Ceremonies Set for 6 August C 4
Foreign Minister Departs for Caracas Meeting on Nicaragua C 4

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Concerned Over Israeli-PLO Controversy D 1
Figueiredo Will Veto Amendment to Amnesty Bill D 1
Briefs: Wind, Sun-Powered Devices D 1

CHILE

Argentina Accused of Territorial Violation in Beagle Area E 1
Copper Workers Confederation Rejects New Labor Laws E 1
Suspects in Lonquen Case Seek Refuge in Amnesty Law E 1

PERU

Government Challenges Newly Drafted Constitution J 1
Constituent Assembly Rejects Government View J 1
President Morales Confirms Transfer of Power J 1
Labor Centrals Await Ministry Decision on Strikes J 2
CTP Calls Off Strike J 2
Striking Teachers, Police Clash in Huaras J 3
Nation's Oil Reserves Estimated at 745 Million Barrels J 3
[EL COMERCIO 7 Jul]

VENEZUELA

Roldos Defends OPEC, Calls for Dialog With Industrial Nations L 1
Pledges Ecuadorean Participation in LAES L 1

PANAMA

Royo Helping Find Solution to Nicaragua Conflict N 1
Former Venezuelan President Perez on Nicaraguan Crisis N 1
Delegation Departs for 3-Day Anti-Somoza Conference N 3
[CRITICA 13 Jul]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Patrol Boat Intercepted in Territorial Waters P 1
Columnist Assesses Rejection of U.S. Military Presence P 1
[LA NACION 11 Jul]
Ministers Dissatisfied With Foreign Affairs Situation P 2
Government Announces Reinforcement of Northern Border P 2
FSLN Should Be Moderate, Guard Against Marxists P 2
Arrested Sandinist Stages Hunger Strike P 3

EL SALVADOR

Officials Deny Report on Somoza Visit, Meeting P 3
Government Denies Sending Planes to Somoza P 3
Official Sources Praise New Honduran Foreign Minister P 4
Leftist Demonstrators Stone U.S. Embassy P 4
Santa Ana Radio Station Blown Up; Connection to FSLN P 4

GUATEMALA

Denial of Somoza, Romero, Paz Garcia Visits P 5
Anticommunist Terrorists Execute Leftist Leaders P 5

HONDURAS

U.S. Aircraft Receive Permission To Overfly, Land P 5
Removal of Foreign Minister Palma Galvez Linked to Nicaragua P 6
New Foreign Minister Refutes Charges of Salvadoran Animosity P 6

NICARAGUA

U.S. Congressmen McDonald, Hansen Meet With Somoza P 7
Somoza Confers With Leaders of Central America P 7
Reportedly Inspecting Battlefronts P 7
Both Chambers of Congress Vote Total Support for President P 8
Congressional Resolution Issued P 8
Junta Member Accuses U.S. of Attempted Blackmail P 9
Further on U.S. 'Blackmail' P 9
'Breakdown' in Talks P 10
Denial of Junta Resignations P 10
Renewal of Negotiations P 11
Provisional Government Spokesman Optimistic About Solving Conflict P 11
Government of National Reconstruction Reveals Cabinet P 12
Junta Letter to OAS Calls for Implementing Resolution P 13

Opposition Government To Enter Nicaragua 'Next Week' P 15
World Solidarity Committees Asked To Send Aid P 15
FSLN Urges Hondurans To Oppose Presence of U.S. Planes P 16
National Guard Short on Supplies; Bombers Bought in U.S. P 16
Somoza Claims Victory Possible Despite Ammunition Shortage P 17

CUBA

Politburo Issues Directive to Local Party Organizations Q 1
Solidarity With Nicaraguan Struggle a Necessity Q 4
WPC Official Stresses Nicaragua Solidarity Meeting Q 5

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Opens Party Leadership Seminar S 1

JAMAICA

Cuba's National Assembly President Arrives in Jamaica S 1
Manley Meets With Blas Roca [Havana] S 1
Visit to School Donated by Cuba [Havana] S 2

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

Ban Imposed on Merchandise From South Africa S 2
Government Position on Law of Sea Outlined S 2
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 10 Jul]

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ecuadorean President-Elect Roldos Arrives for 3-Day Visit V 1

GUYANA

Burnham Renews Pledge of Dominant Cooperative Sector V 1

CARACAS MEETING ON SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA CONDEMNS U.S.

PA141934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Jorge Lezcano, head of the Cuban delegation to the world conference of solidarity with Nicaragua in Caracas, today criticized the United States for its (?various) and continuous maneuvers to prevent or neutralize a victory by the Sandinist patriots in Nicaragua.

Lezcano said that in view of these maneuvers it is necessary to step up immediate, tangible and effective solidarity that responds to the needs of the Nicaraguan people.

We must give unconditional help subject only to the (?sacred) interests of that heroic people, Lezcano emphasized. He said Nicaragua's cause is also that of Cuba, of the entire American continent, of mankind and of the peace-loving countries.

WPC President Romesh Chandra also blamed the United States for the (?atrocious) situation in Nicaragua, which stems from Washington's unconditional support for the Somoza dynasty.

Chandra spoke at the opening session of the conference, which is being attended by 300 delegates from 62 countries as well as international organizations from Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, North America and Australia. He said the conference must demand that the U.S. Government immediately recognize the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua. He stressed the unity between the people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in that Central American country.

A message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was read at the conference. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed his country's support for the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people.

Shortly before leaving for Caracas to participate in the meeting, Peruvian Communist leader Gustavo Espinoza charged that the United States is determined to thwart a complete victory in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, in Panama, a television station carried statements by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who urged Latin America to sever relations with Somoza and to recognize the provisional Nicaraguan government.

The Nicaraguan reconstruction junta announced that it will meet Monday in San Jose with the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact countries, who are trying to find a political solution to the situation in Nicaragua, as it is evident that the national liberation struggle has been won and Somoza is politically and militarily defeated. The statement was made by Sergio Ramirez, a member of the provisional government.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has announced for today, Saturday, the evacuation of 60 Nicaraguans in asylum in its embassy in Managua and 28 Venezuelans living in that city, who will be (?flown out) in a military plane.

In San Jose, Costa Rica's National Assembly postponed until next week a debate on the U.S. request to be allowed to station a military contingent at the airport in Liberia, near the border with Nicaragua.

This pretense by the U.S. Government has been severely criticized by congressmen of the National Liberation Party, United People and Popular Front as well as by some of the congressmen of the ruling coalition. The lawmakers agree that the United States is seeking to use Costa Rica as a bridge for a large-scale attack on the Nicaraguan people's struggle for liberation.

ANDEAN MINISTERS TO MEET WITH SOMOZA, PROVISIONAL JUNTA

PA141939 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1750 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 14 Jul (LATIN)--One of several Andean Pact foreign ministers will travel to Managua and San Jose Monday to meet with Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza and with the members of the Government of National Reconstruction, sources close to the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announced here today.

The final decision will be made at the meetings which, beginning today, the foreign ministers of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and Venezuela will held here to analyze the joint action to be developed regarding Nicaragua.

Bolivia's Jorge Escobar, Colombia's Diego Uribe Vargas, Ecuador's Jose Ayala Lasso, Peru's Carlos Garcia Bedoya and Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco will coordinate new joint actions aimed at an acceptable solution permitting a cease-fire between the soldiers of Somoza's National Guard and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) guerrillas.

The Government of National Reconstruction, which includes Sandinist representatives, is demanding Somoza's resignation as well as that of all other officials and officers loyal to him.

Two Andean Pact members--Ecuador and Peru--have already severed diplomatic relations with Managua, while Venezuela and Colombia have officially declared that they maintain their embassies only for humanitarian reasons and in order to aid the refugee victims of the Nicaraguan struggle.

The Andean foreign ministers meeting coincides here with the world conference on solidarity with Nicaragua, which representatives of about 60 countries and international organizations are attending.

The meeting opened yesterday, and People's Electoral Movement leader Luis Beltran Prieto is the chairman. One of his aides is Gustavo Machado, member of the Communist Party of Venezuela, who fought with Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino's forces when he opposed a U.S. invasion early in the 1930's.

The objectives of this conference are President Somoza's departure from Nicaragua, recognition of the junta of reconstruction by all democratic governments and Washington's nonintervention in Nicaragua's conflict.

SILES ZUAZO PROCLAIMS HIMSELF 'PRESIDENT-ELECT'

FY131609 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 13 Jul 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (AFP)--Presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo proclaimed himself "president elect," thus ignoring the electoral law and without waiting for the official results of the recent elections. His actions has provoked a political earthquake in the country.

Press Conference on Elections

FY131614 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jul 79 FY

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has declared itself winner of the 1 July elections and charged that there have been maneuvers to introduce frauds in the results of the plebiscite with the purpose of (words indistinct). Hernan Siles Zuazo yesterday summoned the press to his home where he released a document written by the political front which supported his presidential candidacy.

After stressing that the people went to the ballot boxes on Sunday, 1 July, to excercise their sovereign and democratic rights in an irreproachable demonstration of maturity and responsibility, he said:

[Siles Zuazo--Begin recording] Today the Bolivians in particular, as well as all the world, know that the verdict of the people has elected the UDP to conduct the destiny of the country. Our front as once again received the support from the majority sector of the population. The confidence of the large bases of workers has given us victory in the electoral struggle of 1 July. Tens of thousands of votes separate us from our nearest competitors and support our [word indistinct] which can only be questioned through manipulations [word indistinct]. The UDP has won in 1979 as it did in 1978. The people have voted for its (?unchanged) program, for the genuine democratic and popular alternative, longed for by the workers of the mines, the rural areas and the cities. [end recording]

Hernan Siles Zuazo then said that (?manipulated) political sectors are trying to [words indistinct] of the UDP through fraudulent maneuvers which he intends to report to the electoral organizations. [Begin recording] Nevertheless, following the tracks of the regimes of the immediate past, attempts are being made to frustrate the people again. In the last few hours, fraudulent acts with the purpose of thwarting our victory, have been uncovered. The report issued by the press and Information Secretariat regarding the results in Potosi makes it clear that the most flagrant [word indistinct] have been committed in that district. The discovery of forged records in La Paz Department, which has already been reported by our front, is another example [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo said that the UDP will have recourse to all democratic methods to (?insure) that popular will is respected and that all fraud against the rights of the people is prevented. [Begin recording] The UDP will use all legal and democratic means to defend (?verdict) verdict) of the workers, of honorable men and women and of the majority sectors. We feel convinced that there is no possibility of ignoring the legitimate facts [words indistinct]. We will defend our victory with the help of the masses, using all legal and democratic means which are available to us. [words indistinct]. [end recording]

He concluded by expressing his confidence that those who called and organized the elections will not twist popular will or put pressure on the congress which is to define the election of the future rulers of the nation. [Begin recording] Today we also feel confident that those who have staked their word and duty on the holding of clean elections, will keep their word and will reject all frauds which might sully one of the noblest chapters written by our people, the foremost protagonist of the 1 July elections. Those who, (?ignoring) defeat, intend to bring about a confrontation between the future national congress and the verdict of the balloting boxes, assume a serious responsibility. The decision, expressed by the people through their votes, should be respected by the representatives of the nation who should not demean their mandate by not recognizing the sovereignty vested in the people. [end recording]

Antonio Aranibar and Jaime Paz Zamora then spoke and confirmed Siles Zuazo's statements about cases of fraud in the results of the elections.

Paz Estenssoro Replies

PY141832 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Jul 79 PY

[Text] For the well-being of Bolivia and a satisfactory end of the present electoral process, the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance has appealed to the equanimity of a former constitutional president who distinguished himself in the past for his moral rectitude and patriotism.

The alliance headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro made this reply to the statements made by Hernan Siles Zuazo who has accused the former's political front of electoral fraud and proclaimed himself president-elect. Jorge Burgoa, secretary general of the MNR alliance, read an official document, saying:

In defense of popular sovereignty and the dignity of tne republican institutions, the alliance commits itself to the defense of the democratic process and the legal norms which are the bases of our civilized coexistence. It also confirms its confidence in the political and electoral authorities who have presided over the latest elections. The MNR alliance appeals to the conscience of a former constitutional president who distinguished himself in the past for his moral rectitude and patriotism to recover his equanimity and not heed insinuations or provocations from groups of his followers. He ought to wait for the result of the present electoral process as stipulated by law.

We believe that we live in a democratic country truly represented by the Bolivian people. It is not simply a question of who is the winner and who is the loser. It is a question of patriotically respecting the decision of the national electoral court in the first place and that of the Congress in the second place. We have always taken the first steps and always stressed that the electoral court and the Congress will give the definitive figures of the vote counting, which we must respect and based on which citizens should be appointed to lead the future of the republic during the next 4 years.

The document adds: We express our respect for the military junta and the armed forces of the nation who have accepted the historic task of restoring to the people the full exercise of their democratic rights.

FINAL VOTE COUNT GIVES 'RELATIVE MAJORITY' TO SILES ZUAZO

PY140255 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0233 GMT 14 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (LATIN)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, Bolivian presidential candidate of the leftist Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], won a relative majority in ten general elections held on 1 July, according to the official vote count which was carried out throughout the national territory and which ended tonight.

Siles Zuazo, who is supported by a center-left front, was victorious by 53,642 votes over his immediate contender Victor Paz Estenssoro, candidate of the center-right. The final results determined by the official vote counts carried out in the nine departments are as follows:

Hernan Siles Zuazo [UDP]	592,886 votes	35 percent
Victor Paz Estenssoro [MNR]	539,244 votes	32 percent
Hugo Banzer Suarez [ADN]	225,205 votes	13 percent
Marcelo Quirogo [Socialist]	72,527 votes	4 percent

ARMED GROUP THREATENS TO BLOCK SILES ZUAZO'S ELECTION

PY140149 Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 13 Jul 79 PY

[By Albert Brun]

[Excerpts] Santa Cruz, 13 Jul (AFP)--A so-called civic movement--heavily armed and financed in three departments with a total population of 1.5 million--has been created here for the purpose of resisting the recognition of Hernan Siles Zuazo, chief of the Democratic and Popular Unity, should he be elected president of Bolivia, according to information given to AFP today.

The spokesman of this movement in the eastern Bolivian capital, who asked that his name be withheld, said that Santa Cruz, Pando and Beni will not accept the election of Siles Zuazo by Congress and that the chief of the leftist UDP will not be allowed "to set his foot in these departments that repudiate him." According to the spokesman for the civic front for the defense of Santa Cruz, the organization has the support of powerful monied interests operating in the region and that, in addition to members of the three departments mentioned, the organization has representatives from Tarija, Sucre and Cochabamba.

The rancor against Siles Zuazo is determinedly giving shape to this organization, according to Santa Cruz circles where the existence of this movement is an unkept secret. Although eastern Bolivia is a conservative region, the mounting tension here is not necessarily fueled by political reasons.

The pent-up hatred is explained by graffiti on the walls, such as, "Murderer Siles, Terebinto is waiting for you." Terebinto is a rural area in Santa Cruz where "Indians" (peasants) of the Cochabamba valley went on a killing rampage in 1958 on orders from the central government headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo. Santa Cruz had risen in a revolutionary movement claiming more participation in the benefits of oil exploitation for its development. The government mobilized from 5,000 to 8,000 peasants to quell the rebellion.

Asked by AFP about those events, Hernan Siles Zuazo replied: "The events at Terebinto resulted from the confrontation between an armed patrol of the Revolutionary Youth Falange (an extreme rightist party) and militiamen who had to be mobilized for the lack of local army units to stamp out the uprising in Santa Cruz. There was an armed confrontation and three persons were killed. The reports which have been published are untrue. And proof of this is that I went into exile afterwards, sent by my accusers. They never ordered a trial, undoubtedly because they had no evidence to do so."

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION CEREMONIES SET FOR 6 AUGUST

PY141501 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The future rulers who have obtained the support of the parliamentarians gathered in Congress will receive their recognition from the military junta in the most solemn manner, according to a statement made by Gen David Padilla Arancibia. This categoric declaration by the president was coupled with the assertion that the military junta will unconditionally insure that the decision taken by the Congress is respected, as far as the election of the constitutional president and the respective branches of the state are concerned.

The president gave these answers to questions asked by the press which wished to know the official point of view, given the repeated political statements favoring the interest of the various fronts. General Padilla Arancibia also confirmed the invitations sent by the government to the South American presidents to attend the presidential inauguration ceremonies to be held on 6 August. It has been reported that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Mrs Rosalyn Carter, the wife of the U.S. President, have so far confirmed that they will be present at the ceremonies.

When asked about the government proposal that the political parties should reach national agreement to overcome strife and disagreements, the president said that there is still time and that all will depend on the political leaders.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CARACAS MEETING ON NICARAGUA

PY141505 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Last night Foreign Minister Jorge Escobari left for Caracas to attend an emergency meeting of the signatory nations of the Cartagena agreement which begins today. The meeting of the five foreign ministers from the Andean countries will analyze, for the second time, the situation in Nicaragua. Foreign Ministry officials have shown great concern over the events still going on in the Central American country and over possible future developments.

The officials admitted that the forthcoming talks will deal with a specific document, released by the OAS. Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela are seeking a political solution to the Nicaraguan civil war, to be effected by the departure of Anastasio Somoza.

ITAMARATY CONCERNED OVER ISRAELI-PLO CONTROVERSY

PY132029 Paris AFP in Spanish 0523 GMT 13 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Jul (AFP)--Relations between the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and the Israeli Embassy deteriorated suddenly here as a result of the official welcoming of a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) here in Brasilia. Isrseli Ambassador Moshe Erell had been called to Itamaraty twice in 2 days to be told about the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's displeasure with the controversy which began as a consequence of the accreditation of a PLO representative, (Farid Sawan), and the forthcoming opening of a PLO office in Brasilia.

The situation worsened on Wednesday when Erell, who had just been received by Itamaraty, distributed a communique with the viewpoints of his embassy to reporters. Erell was called to receive a "warning," as a result of the publication of a similar communique by the Israeli Consulate in Sao Paulo, because the latter, according to Itamaraty, had violated the rights established by the Vienna convention.

The Foreign Ministry also published yesterday a note expressing "surprise" for the publication of the press communique by the Israeli Embassy. Itamaraty termed the communique particularly "untimely," coming after the negotiations carried out with both parties, Israel and the PLO, to abstain from a participation in a public controversy which is "improper for foreign officials holding official functions in Brazil."

In his press communique, Ambassador Erell pointed out that in reference to the accreditation of a PLO representative in Brasilia, it was important to distinguish between issues involving domestic affairs in Brazil and issues involving international problems. Erell raised the problem when he asked whether it was a domestic or an international problem if "a country accredits an international organization which usss violence as an official political measure against another country."

FIGUEIREDO WILL VETO AMENDMENT TO AMNESTY BILL

PY131346 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will leave Campos do Jordao at 1000 for Rio de Janeiro. The president arrived yesterday afternoon in this city in Sao Paulo.

Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf accompanied the president during his visit to that city in Sao Paulo. During an interview with the press, the president stated that he would not allow any amendment to the amnesty bill to grant amnesty to terrorists. President Figueiredo stated that if an amendment in this regard is approved by Congress, he will veto it, but added that Congress is sovereign and it can either accept or reject his veto. He also said that since the Constitution says that the Communist Party cannot be legalized, it will not be legalized.

BRIEFS

WIND, SUN-POWERED DEVICES--The Industrial Technology Secretariat of Ceara state will develop some wind-powered prototypes for pumping water and for generating energy, as well as some sun-energized devices for drying fruits and for producing methane gas. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jul 79 PY]

ARGENTINA ACCUSED OF TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS IN BEAGLE AREA

PY 131750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 13 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Punta Arenas, Chile, 14 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here that Chile today denounced Argentina's continuing campaign to violate Chile's Beagle Channel air and maritime space. The governor of the Antartic province, Capt Gaston Droguett, said in Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago, that well-armed Argentine torpedo boats and fighters have been violating Chilean territory in maneuvers which he labeled as "astonishing." Captain Droguett added that these violations have intensified since January and that an average of three violations per week is taking place.

The officer said that in view of this situation the forces under his command are patrolling all southern territories around the Beagle Channel which historically belong to Chile. He said: "Our people are calm in the face of these hostile actions which are taking place in the midst of John Paul II's mediation and after arbitration which awarded Chile three islands in the Beagle Channel." Captain Droguett reported in conclusion that every one of the alleged air and maritime violations in the indicated area of the Chilean territory have been reported to the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

COPPER WORKERS CONFEDERATION REJECTS NEW LABOR LAWS

PY131628 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1944 GMT 12 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 12 Jul (LATIN)--The Copper Workers Confederation today rejected the new labor laws decreed by Gen Augusto Pinochet's military government.

These laws abrogate the special union system which has benefited this sector since 1971 when the Chilean Government was headed by the late Salvador Allende. A document was released at the end of the meeting held by the union leaders of this powerful organization which has more than 30,000 members among the workers of the Chuquicamata, El Teniente, El Salvador and Andina mines. This document requests that the special laws remain in force until new ones are made with the participation of workers representatives. It was also announced that the confederation will remain in a state of alert in order to immediately comply with any call or instruction they may receive from its national executive board.

SUSPECTS IN LONQUEN CASE SEEK REFUGE IN AMNESTY LAW

PY 132352 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1755 GMT 13 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 13 Jul (LATIN)--It was reported here today that eight carabineros who have been charged with the killing of 15 leftist peasants in 1973 in the Lonquen lime kiln have resorted to the benefits of the amnesty law which was approved by the government a year ago. Santiago military court sources reported to the press that the defense submitted the request in view of the recent military court decision which charged them with exerting unnecessary violence which caused the death of 15 persons.

The same sources noted that the judge declined to give an opinion on the request and submitted the reference material to the military court, which must also decide in a few hours on an appeal which the carabineros submitted regarding the court decision. The amnesty law was approved by the government on 19 April 1978. According to the law all those persons who committed crimes between 11 September 1973 and 18 March 1978 benefit from it.

GOVERNMENT CHALLENGES NEWLY DRAFTED CONSTITUTION

PA131347 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0825 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Jul (EFE)--The new Peruvian Constitution faced its first hurdle on the very day of its birth. Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez returned to the Constituent Assembly the Constitution which it had presented for the information of the government. The text of the Constitution contained several temporary provisions, while one section was to be implemented immediately. The rest of the Constitution would go effect in 1980, when power is to be transferred to civilians.

An official communique signed by Morales Bermudez says that certain objections had been made to the text because [the government] felt that the Constituent Assembly had "exceeded its specific function" by interfering with government actions. The objections concern four temporary provisions, the chapter on human rights and four other articles. The provisions to which the government objects concern the rescinding of agrarian debt, the free transfer of agrarian reform bonds, the right of government workers to organize and the ratification of the Pact of San Jose, which deals with human rights. The president of the republic met throughout the day with some members of the military high commands and with Economy Minister Javier Silva, one of the two civilians in the cabinet.

The new Constitution was published yesterday afternoon after it had been signed by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, president of the Constituent Assembly and leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], who is seriously ill with cancer.

The new Constitution was issued during a solemn ceremony attended by the diplomatic corps, Cardinal Juan Landazuri and former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante. After the ceremony, assembly leader Luis Chacon went to the government palace to deliver a copy of the Constitution to the chief of the military household. Chacon had to wait for more than 3 hours for a note acknowledging receipt of the copy of the new Constitution. During this time, the cabinet in a Council of Ministers discussed their objections to the new Constitution. Luis Alberto Sanchez, acting president of the Constituent Assembly, felt that the assembly member had been slighted by being forced to wait, and he left his office after waiting an hour and a half for his return.

Constituent Assembly Rejects Government View

PA140420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian Constituent Assembly tonight unanimously rejected the observations that the government made on the Constitution promulgated yesterday. The assembly agreed that the Peruvian Constitution was approved and promulgated on 12 July 1979 and that it can be amended only by the procedure established in Article 306 of the Constitution.

PRESIDENT MORALES CONFIRMS TRANSFER OF POWER

PY141803 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] President Morales Bermudez has told air force officers that the revolutionary government will transfer power, not because it feels unable to administer the fatherland during a genuinely democratic process, but because it believes that the time has come to let the Peruvians chose their future rulers and the course they deem to be most suitable for the country.

He added that the armed forces and the police force know which course to take and the road along which to lead the country, that they (? leave) power by their own decision and will always be present in the life of the country as permanent and tutelar institutions which have to fulfill [words indistinct].

Morales Bermudez stressed that the transfer of power does not signify for the armed forces and the police force that they [words indistinct] or renounce their principles or abandon that which to them is essential or that which they ask for Peru, because none of this will happen. He said that Peru is now going through a difficult time, but he feels confident that it will overcome the obstacles and will advance with the help of all those Peruvians share the ideal of forging a great, free and sovereign fatherland.

The president expressed congratulations and his fraternal greeting to all members of the air force, praising the effort, [word indistinct] and patriotism they employ in their mission of serving the fatherland and defending its sovereignty, (? standing aloof from) the political game of those who are now aspiring to conquer power. What is of interest is that the military institution should remain strongly united and should continue to watch over the high interests of the fatherland. He confirmed that the armed forces and the police force have made no commitments with any political party, because our only and great commitment is to Peru, our fatherland now and forever.

LABOR CENTRALS AWAIT MINISTRY DECISION ON STRIKES

PA141513 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1209 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 14 Jul (LATIN)--The Labor Ministry warned the Confederation of Workers of Peru [CTP] here today that it will be committing an "illegal' act if it stages a 24-hour nationwide strike Monday.

The CTP announced Wednesday that is will stage the strike to protest the high cost of living. At the same time, it questioned the recent increases in the prices of foodstuffs and gasoline as well as transportation fares.

In a communique issued last night, the minister said the workers central had not submitted the necessary documentation 72 hours in advance, as required. Yet the minister has not announced any decision on the strike that the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) has scheduled for Friday for the same reasons as the CTP. In addition, the Labor Ministry has announced no decision yet on the 24-hour strike called by the National Federation of Mine and Metallurgical Workers. The mineworkers union is the strongest. It has scheduled a strike for 19 and 20 July which will probably cripple the large mines, and particularly copper production, which accounts for 65 percent of Peru's foreign exchange income.

CTP Calls Off Strike

PA141940 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1813 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Jul (LATIN)--The Confederation of Workers of Peru [CTP] has called off a 24-hour strike scheduled for Monday against economic measures recently announced by the government, CTP Secretary General Julio Cruzado Zavala has announced.

Cruzado told a news conference that the CTP made the decision at noon upon learning that "new circumstances have arisen that threaten the transfer of political power to the civilians."

STRIKING TEACHERS, POLICE CLASH IN HUARAS

PA152023 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1644 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 15 Jul (EFE)--It was reported in Lima today that an undetermined number of people were wounded and at least one was killed during an outbreak of disturbances in the city of Huaras, as a result of a demonstration by strikers.

According to the Lima newspaper LA PRENSA, the incidents were promoted by the members of the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru (SUTEP), who will enter their sixth week on strike on Monday. The newspaper reported that about 3,000 people, including professors, university students and "people who have nothing to do with the teaching sector," participated in the disturbances. The mob confronted about 60 policemen in Huaras, 450 km northeast of Lima. The civil guard used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators who stoned stores and vehicles. About 100 teachers of the port of Chimbote, located several hours from Huaras, were among those arrested. The newspaper said that the SUTEP members of Chimbote traveled to Huaras expressly to disrupt the city and all of the Andean region of "Callejon de Huaylas," located on the other side of Peru's "Cordillera Blanca."

NATION'S OIL RESERVES ESTIMATED AT 745 MILLION BARRELS

PA131200 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Jul 79 p 7 PA

[Text] Peru's vast oil potential has been emphasized by Oswaldo Zevallos, assistant general manager of PETROPERU's exploration and production. Zevallos pointed to the country's great oil potential for the immediate future and for the medium and long term during the conference on "oil perspectives of Peru" at the Peruvian Geological Society in the course of a series of conferences prepared to commemorate the institution's 55th anniversary.

He announced that Peru's oil reserves amount to 745 million barrels. He added that Peru's production already exceeds 200,000 barrels daily. He gave a technical and detailed explanation of the nation's oil situation, noting that the oil wells in northern Peru have produced 1 billion barrels since the start of operations 100 years ago. He pointed out that Peru has oil in sedimentary basins throughout the territory, along the coast, on the continental shelf, in the northern, central and southern jungles, as well as in the Lake Titicaca area. He noted the importance of production and exploration of the wells in the jungles, indicating the great benefit derived from the pipeline--an outstanding feat of modern engineering which has allowed us to save $1 million daily on oil imports while netting us $2 million daily on oil exports. He underlined PETROPERU's great efforts in prospecting, exploration and studies in the various areas of the country to discover new oil and gas deposits.

Zevallos concluded by pointing out that PETROPERU, in its plans and efforts to increase production, considers that in 25 years Peru will need to discover 3 million barrels of oil. In that respect, he noted, Peru has an ambitious program of prospecting, studies and exploration to satisfy local market needs and have a surplus for export purposes. He also pointed out the importance of foreign investment in oil activities, indicating that new contracts are already being studied which will be equitable and which will benefit the country as well as foreign investors.

ROLDOS DEFENDS OPEC, CALLS FOR DIALOG WITH INDUSTRIAL NATIONS

PA142250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1813 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 14 July (AFP)--Jaime Roldos, president-elect of Ecuador, concluded his visit to Venezuela today with a news conference during which he said that the solution to the world energy problem will not be found by crushing OPEC. Roldos delivered a strong defense of OPEC, of which Ecuador is member, and noted that the attacks on the organization are unjust and have made people believe that OPEC is to blame for the problems of the industrialized and developing countries. The Ecuadorean president-elect agreed with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera that the only way to reach practical solutions is to establish a dialog between the industrialized and the oil-producing nations.

Roldos will assume his post as chief of state of Ecuador on 10 August. He said that conditions are right in his country to initiate the road toward democracy following 9 years of de facto regimes. He said that the Ecuadorean armed forces have been operating with a great sense of institutional responsibility and that the people have demonstrated their opposition to coups. Roldos reaffirmed what he promised during his election campaign--that anyone found guilty of crimes against the people or illegal possesion of wealth will be punished since there will be no pardon for the assassins of the people. They will feel the weight of justice, he noted.

With regard to the situation in Nicaragua, he said he was pleased with the joint actions that the Andean Pact countries have carried out successfully. He noted that this has permitted the voice of Latin America to be heard again in the world. He said that these actions have had very good results, regardless of the individual decisions adopted by the member countries. Roldos stated that moral pressure on the Somoza regime must be maintained to demonstrate to the world the dictator's isolation. Regarding the formation of a new Ecuadorean Government, Roldos said that it is not true that there are ideological diffences between his party and the Social Christian Party. A 21-point ideological platform was created by both parties. He said that there are differences regarding personal participation after 9 years of dictatorship. The president-elect concluded his 3-day visit to Venezuela at 1400. He left with his wife and the retinue that accompanied him for Santo Domingo, the next stop in his tour of several Latin America countries.

Pledges Ecuadorean Participation in LAES

PA141441 Paris AFP in Spanish 1048 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 14 July 79 (AFP)--Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos said here last night that his government will fully endorse the Latin American Economic System (LAES) and will actively participate in its programs. Roldos is making a 48-hour visit to Venezuela, where he has met with his compatriot, LAES Executive Secretary Jaime Moncayo. Roldos told Moncayo that Ecuador's participation in LAES has been included in his government program and this is a commitment he plans to fulfill.

LAES includes 25 hemisperic countries and promotes multinational enterprises and cooperation programs in which those members who are interested in specific areas such as housing, fishing or fertilizers participate. Moncayo briefed the Ecuadorean president-elect on the topics the LAES Council, the organization's top body, will discuss at its fifth meeting, slated for 30 July-2 August in Caracas.

ROYO HELPING FIND SOLUTION TO NICARAGUA CONFLICT

PA141658 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1408 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo announced that his government and the governments of other American countries are taking steps "to foster a positive outcome to the Nicaraguan situation," based on the premise that "neither Somoza's remaining in power" nor "Somozism without Somoza" will be permitted. Speaking yesterday in Anton, 130 km southeast of this capital, Royo said the Panamanian people and government want a democratic, noncommunist government in Nicaragua "because we understand that is the will of the Nicaraguan people."

"The Sandinist National Liberation Front is there and there is a government of reconstruction, and they are the ones who deserve the triumph," added Royo, after terming Gen Anastasio Somoza as a "dictator who thought the easiest way to fight the ideals of a nation was to annihilate the nation." The Panamanian president said the Nicaraguan crisis has endangered the peace of the entire region. He admitted that many countries have intervened in the conflict for moral or political reasons. He added that Panama's participation was justified because the purpose is to help "a sister nation that is suffering." Royo's government, which yesterday termed Somoza a "political archeological piece," was the first to recognize the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Sandinists.

FORMER VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT PEREZ ON NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA132256 Panama City Circuit RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA
[Interview granted by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to Fernando Eleta Casavova, Circuito RPC Television news director, at Holiday Inn in Panama City on 13 July--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your personal opinion of the plan submitted yesterday by the Government of National Reconstruction as a step toward ending the Nicaraguan conflict?

[Answer] I am deeply satisfied with the sense of responsibility shown by the members of the Government of National Reconstruction and the clear and categoric democratic program they have submitted to America and the world regarding their political plan for the Nicaraguan Government.

[Question] What are the implications of President Somoza's rejection of the plan? Do you think dialog can continue or that the solution will have to be military?

[Answer] It is asking too much to continue giving the title of president to this abominable man in order not to call him what he really is--a monster who has carried out a bloodbath in Nicaragua that has shaken the world, and will do so even more tomorrow when the whole truth is released of all the brutal crimes committed by him.

[Question] Do you believe that the final solution in Nicaragua will have to be military?

[Answer] We want to end the violence and prevent the violent overthrow of this man who has used all barbarous forms of violence to remain in power. I want to note that when I was president last year we were close to a solution. Only the wavering of the United States and the inconsistency of the OAS, due to the presence of so many dictatorial governments, prevented us from sparing Nicaragua and the world this tragedy. But I believe that a political solution is still possible if the democratic countries of America headed by the United States are determined to achieve this, and particularly if the 17 countries which condemned Somoza at the OAS break relations with Nicaragua and recognize the Government of National Reconstruction. These governments have a big responsibility. I hope that, beginning with my country, Venezuela, they will fulfill this responsibility so we can end this deceitful diplomacy of words half-said and stereotyped language which in reality plays into the hands of the Somozist dictatorship.

[Question] Mr President, a U.S. State Department spokesman has said that the United States does not want a U.S. peace but a Nicaraguan peace. What is your view of this statement?

[Answer] I do not understand what the spokesman means by U.S. peace or Nicaraguan peace. I believe that peace in Nicaragua can be obtained. In my contacts with the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist Front commanders, I have been surprised by the equanimity, the deep sense of responsibility and the democratic feeling which determines all their actions.

[Question] Mr President, Nicaragua has bombed Costa Rican territory for the past 2 days. Do you think that a continuation of these attacks could internationalize the conflict militarily, expand it through the intervention of other countries of the area?

[Answer] Excuse my honesty, but if I have ever regretted the fact that I am still not president of Venezuela it is when I see Costa Rica's dignity and sovereignty offended. I am sure that as in the previous occasion, when I sent a squadron of planes on a friendship and solidarity visit, Venezuela would also have been present in this occasion. It is inconceivable that in the same (?context) of diplomacy, international law, justice, human rights and nonintervention, a country such as Costa Rica, which has decided never to have an army, is humiliated, harassed and mistreated in the face of the silence of the entire continent. This is incredible and inadmissible. This cannot be democratic. It cannot be in line with the feelings of Latin American solidarity.

A military agreement was signed with Costa Rica during my administration. Unfortunately, the Venezuelan Government has not honored that agreement. Although government officials change, the agreement obligates the nation.

At this time, I would like to make a cordial appeal to my friend President Carter to tell him that this is the most significant opportunity in Latin America's history to prove that his human rights policy is going to be applied above anything else. This is a message I wish to convey to a man whom I admire and with whom I have a friendship based on sincerity and the desire to make America a truly democratic continent.

[Question] Mr President, the United States, through its State Department, said yesterday that it found some of the proposals made by the reconstruction government interesting. Do you see in this a change in the U.S. attitude?

[Answer] Since I am not one of those politicians who use hatred of the United States for their own gain, I must honestly say that the United States is a great nation.

We need its friendship but we must sincerely struggle so that its democratic policies will not only be practiced in its own territory but that their influence will be felt over all the American continent, as President Carter has proposed. I believe that the United States is making a great effort to contribute to a democratic solution and the departure of the Nicaraguan satrap. But at the same time I am concerned that antidemocratic views in the United States are delaying a decision which cannot wait any longer. Each day the United States wavers means hundreds of deaths in Nicaragua, and even worse. It leads to the loss of credibility in the U.S., sincerity, which I currently endorse, to contribute to the most democratic and least violent solution in Nicaragua.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR 3-DAY ANTI-SOMOZA CONFERENCE

PA132201 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Jul 79 p 14 PA

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] A delegation of representatives of Panama's broad anti-Somoza sectors departed yesterday afternoon for Caracas, Venezuela, to attend a World Conference of Solidarity With the People of Nicaragua which will open this afternoon and close on 15 July.

Marcelino Jaen, President Aristides Royo's personal representative, told CRITICA upon departure that "the Panamanian delegation is pluralistic and essentially in solidarity with the cause of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction. In Caracas we will be working from a trench which, it could be said, is a secure rear position that will let the Nicaraguan people know that the world is vigilant against any imperialist intervention and, above all, that in the 3-day discussion, concrete and effective conclusions will be found to physically and morally help rebuild the land of Ruben Dario, Sandino, Carlos Fonseca Amador and many other martyrs of the land of the lakes."

The following persons are in the delegation: Marcelino Jaen, personal representative of President Aristides Royo and a member of the Presidency of the World Peace Council; Reinaldo Rivera of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]; Eduardo Rios of the Popular Broad Front Party and secretary general of the Single National Union of Construction Workers and workers in related trades; Prof Cesar A. de Leon, a member of the Political Bureau of the Peoples Party of Panama; Rafael Alberto Leis, director of the magazine DIALOGO SOCIAL; Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students; honorable representatives and members of the National Legislation Council; Harley James Mitchel of Bocas del Toro; Jaime Melamed of Veraguas; Marta Matamoros of the National Union of Panamanian Women; Carlos Wong of the Social Christian Workers Front; Irasema Rodriguez of the National Federation of Democratic Women; Domingo Barria of the Central of Panamanian Workers; Luis Restrepo Rosas of the journalists union of Panama; Manuel Gutierrez of the National Confederation of Peasant Settlements; Ricardo Aguilar of the PRD; Lirio de Vasquez of the (?Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua) [COMPASOLNI]; Maria Isabel Aramburu of COMPASOLNI; Jose Castillo of the Lawyers Democratic Council; and Roberto Gomez of the PRD.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN PATROL BOAT INTERCEPTED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA131744 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1608 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Gina Valdes telephone report from La Cruz, Costa Rica]

[Excerpts] We are reporting from the border area. A few minutes ago, a Nicaraguan National Guard patrol boat was intercepted by Costa Rican helicopters. The boat was intercepted in the territorial waters of Salinas Bay. The Nicaraguan National Guard patrol boat was headed [word indistinct] in our country's territorial waters. Regarding the situation at Las Vueltas, Sonzapote and the entire Penas Blancas area in Costa Rica have been declared restricted areas since Nicaraguan Air Force planes overflew the area early today and dropped a couple of bombs. Due to the heavy rains which have been falling since last night, the Nicaraguan planes withdrew. The Costa Rican Civil Guard has declared [words indistinct] restricted area due to the constant bombing reported since the day before last.

Regarding the number of Sandinist National Liberation Front members who have been injured and have entered our territory to be aided by the International Red Cross, 50 casualties have been reported since yesterday afternoon and evening. The 50 casualties belonged to a column headed for Hill No 50, which the Sandinist National Liberation Front's rearguard, which is based in Penas Blancas, Nicaragua, has been harassing for some time. A large number of Nicaraguan national guardsmen are well-entrenched on that hill and have been firing mortars and other weapons from there. The mortars fired at the road leading to Penas Blancas, where Las Vueltas bridge is located, were fired from there. We newsmen (?were gathered at that bridge the other day), and shortly after our arrival a bomb was dropped. A second bomb was dropped north of the bridge and destroyed the road. Apparently, the bombings that have been occurring in recent days have sought to destroy the bridges at Cabalceta, Las Vueltas and Sonzapote. However, none of the three bridges have been destroyed because the planes are flying very high for fear of being shot down or damaged. This is the current situation. Now we have to be vigilant. The Costa Rican Civil Guard must concentrate its attention on our jurisdictional waters because the Nicaraguans are now trying to invade us by sea.

COLUMNIST ASSESSES REJECTION OF U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PA131714 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 14-A PA

["La Columna" feature by Enrique Benavides]

[Text] The legislature's decision to deny permission for a U.S. Air Force military or paramilitary team to remain in the national territory with their respective officers was set against the backdrop of the United States' enormous and tragic responsibility for the present drama in Nicaragua. This case could in no way be considered apart from its links to the Nicaraguan political situation or the historical origins of the misadventure which those brother people are presently experiencing.

The gross error committed by the government and the deputies who voted in favor of the Public Security Ministry's request, whether deliberate or not, was that of ignoring this entire historical background and the present Nicaraguan political situation, while considering [the request] as just one of so many other cases of overflight or rescue, as if such a thing were possible.

Therefore, the merit of the legislative decision, which was fortunately supported by a large majority, was that of not falling into the trap--of refusing to consider the matter an innocent humanitarian gesture, not because such innocence must necessarily be ruled out but because, even if the primary intention were innocent, it must necessarily carry with it the original sin which influences, "velis nolis," any action or conduct by the United States vis-a-vis Nicaragua.

Political wariness is the sixth sense which enables intelligent people to see beyond the face of things. If the government had possessed this sixth sense and had had definite ideas regarding the historical circumstances in which it is acting, it would not have agreed to the U.S. Embassy request without previously remitting it to the Legislative Assembly, no matter how urgent the case.

It failed to do this. It considered the case to be routine without noting the landing site (near border), the time in which it was occurring (in the final days of the Somozist regime), the disastrous and reiterated record of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, or the persistent efforts of the Carter government to dictate the political conditions to which the Nicaraguans must be subjected once Somoza is deposed.

Even if the intentions of the military missions were aboveboard, it was the government's duty to weigh all these antecedents and to foresee, from this viewpoint, the possible repercussions and reactions which would legitimately be produced by the military or paramilitary presence of the United States in Costa Rican territory at the very edge of the theater of events and at a time when the epilog is imminent. In not foreseeing them, it turned its back on reality. Unfortunately, this was not the first time, nor will it be the last.

MINISTERS DISSATISFIED WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS SITUATION

PA131438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] All ministers of state are beginning to feel greatly dissatisfied with the way in which Rodrigo Carazo and Juan Jose Echeverria are conducting the country's international relations. What displeases all ministers of state and the Unity Party is the fact that no one knows what is going on in Costa Rica. It has been learned in legislative circles that these two officials might be secretly interrogated by the government. The country is currently concerned over the fact that as far as Nicaragua is concerned, not even the foreign minister knows what President Carazo and the security minister are doing.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES REINFORCEMENT OF NORTHERN BORDER

PA141923 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The Costa Rican Government reinforced vigilance on its border with Nicaragua and moved in 300 volunteer reservists, souces at the Public Security Ministry revealed here. The government's steps also include dispatching anti-aircraft weapons, cannon of the kind known as "four mouths," which shoot a large amount of heavy-caliber shells each second.

FSLN SHOULD BE MODERATE, GUARD AGAINST MARXISTS

PA141919 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Winning the war is not everything; the peace must also be won. The big problem now facing the Sandinist movement is to find a means to preserve peace, to win these last few days of battle and to be able to impose its authority, order and respect. This is when we will really get to knonw the Sandinist leadership, and we have no doubt they have the ability to do it.

The Sandinists, even though it is true they have a military high command, must also be considered as the movement that groups together all of Nicaragua's people and should respond to the legitimate interests of the people. Recently three youths who described themselves as Sandinists penetrated into the Nicaraguan Embassy and, pistols in hand, shot up the walls and beat up a lady. This attitude, which in itself is repugnant and vulgar, was a personal act, without approval of the high command. This high command should not dismiss the incident and merely expel the persons who were involved in this horrible spectacle. Because those who took such cruel and repugnant vengeance are not--cannot be--Sandinists. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is already mature enough to assume power. Therefore, the FSLN should put the Marxists who are trying to dispute power, those who take revenge and all those who in some way seek to disparage the most beautiful revolution in Latin America in their places. Sandinism must demonstrate that it is authentically Nicaraguan, pluralist and unyielding to Moscow or to Havana or to anybody else. This is the moment to put those who disparage Sandinism, like the persons who shot up the Nicaraguan Embassy, in their places.

ARRESTED SANDINIST STAGES HUNGER STRIKE

PA141402 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] officials announced yesterday afternoon that the three persons arrested as suspects in the attack on the Nicaraguan Embassy and vice consul have admitted their responsibility for these incidents. According to an OIJ spokesman, Rodrigo, who claims to be the group's leader is staging a hunger strike until the Sandinist high command recognizes his action. All three claim to be Sandinists. The other two persons, Mario and a woman named Arguedas, are in jail but have not yet joined the hunger strike.

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIALS DENY REPORT ON SOMOZA VISIT, MEETING

PA141617 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1514 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle was not in San Salvador Friday, government sources stated today. They also refuted reports to the effect that Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero had traveled yesterday to Guatemala to confer with Somoza, with the president of the host country, Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, and with Honduran Chief of State Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. Sources at the U.S. State Department pointed out yesterday that the meeting had taken place with the heads of states attending, but the report was denied here. It was added that General Romero had been working all day.

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING PLANES TO SOMOZA

PA131838 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1806 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Defense Ministry denied today that the T-28 airplanes which have arrived in Nicaragua came from this country. A ministry spokesman said this afternoon that such speculation is ridiculous and is simply an attempt to involve El Salvador in Nicaragua's problems. The source said that food and medicine are being sent to Nicaragua on Salvadoran Air Force planes to assist the Salvadoran Red Cross. The source added that so far, some 100 tons of food have been sent to victims in Nicaragua and that the Salvadoran planes have returned with Salvadoran citizens and other people who are facing difficulties.

The spokesman said that the situation (?in Nicaragua) is deeply regretted in El Salvador. He added that the Salvadoran Government remains firmly committed to nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states. The spokesman added that there are groups outside of El Salvador who seek to promote a negative image of the country and are responsible for circulating unfounded and malicious rumors.

OFFICIAL SOURCES PRAISE NEW HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA142229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Government sources reiterated today, the 10th anniversary of the 100-hour war against Honduras, their hope for a prompt agreement with the neighboring country. They expressed hope in the mediation process promoted by the two governments with the participation of Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, a Peruvian lawyer, and had words of praise for new Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, a lawyer. It is recalled that during President Carlos Humberto Romero's trip to Mexico in January, Perez Cadalso went to greet him although Mexican protocol officials had announced that the Honduran ambassador would not be present at the ceremony in which the Mexican cabinet and the diplomatic corps greeted the visiting chief of state. Perez Cadalso lived in El Salvador for many years and has many friends there. Certain Salvadoran groups are optimistic about Perez Cadalso's appointment while others have expressed pessimism. However, the statements made by the Honduran foreign minister yesterday, which were widely disseminated here by all news media, have been well received.

LEFTIST DEMONSTRATORS STONE U.S. EMBASSY

PA140059 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador was stoned this afternoon by leftist demonstrators. Small home-made bombs were exploded and Sandinist National Liberation Front flags were placed on the iron gate of the embassy, located in the northern part of the city. Members of the United Popular Action Front [FAPU] parked two buses across the street, causing a traffic jam. Embassy windows were broken. According to reports, following the pro-Sandinist demonstration, FAPU members took refuge in the national university some three blocks from the embassy. It was also learned that Mariano Humberto Mungia Payes, a former army lieutenant, was shot to death in the southern part of the city. The 26-year-old officer is the son of a colonel by the same name who has held important posts in this country. No further information has been released in relation to this crime.

SANTA ANA RADIO STATION BLOWN UP; CONNECTION TO FSLN

PA141605 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1523 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santa Ana (El Salvador), 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Radio "Estacion H" in this city, 66 km west of San Salvador, was dynamited Saturday morning by several unidentified persons, who left behind a flag of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The station, which had operating for over a year, was located in Salamo, in the suburbs of Santa Ana, the nation's second largest city. Manuel Montes, the station's owner, said today three or four unidentified persons entered the installation and led the employees outside before blowing up the building. Montes said he was not active politically and that he was very surprised at the attack on his station, which "was built with great sacrifice." He added that it will be a long time until the station goes back on the air.

GUATEMALA

DENIAL OF SOMOZA, ROMERO, PAZ GARCIA VISITS

PA141617 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1554 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today denied that Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza had visited this country yesterday. "General Somoza is too busy in Managua to travel to other countries," the Guatemalan presidential press office pointed out. It was stated that neither Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero nor Honduran Chief of State Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia had visited this capital yesterday.

ANTICOMMUNIST TERRORISTS EXECUTE LEFTIST LEADERS

PA132309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan police revealed today that two members of the Social Democratic Party, in the process of organization, were murdered here last night by unidentified persons. This act marks what seems to be the resumption of the execution of leftists by the underground "Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA]." It was revealed that Socialists Feliciano Acevedo and Arnoldo Oliva were shot to death by two men traveling on a motorcycle in an operation similar to the ESA attacks some months ago against persons whom it accused of being "communists." In a communique sent to all Guatemala City newspapers, ESA warned that it will continue killing local leftists and added that "we shall not allow Guatemala to become another Nicaragua."

According to ESA, there is a war in Nicaragua "skillfully manipulated from abroad with the evident purpose of establishing an openly Communist government in that country." ESA adds that "Carter's blindness and the flirting with communism by Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Panama have paved the way for what may become a civil war of continental dimensions." ESA says that after the war in Nicaragua "the groundwork is being laid to establish a similar conflict in Guatemala." Therefore, "our commandos have begun to act opportunely." The two murdered Socialists participated in the organization of the Social Democratic Party, whose founder, former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr, was riddled with bullets several months ago. He was ambushed by unidentified persons in this capital as he returned home alone from the National Congress where he was a deputy. ESA also assumed responsibility for the murder of University Student Association Secretary General Oliverio Castaneda, killed in downtown Guatemala last October during a street demonstration. Meanwhile, the police have said that they will repress ESA and any other illegal leftist or rightist organization.

HONDURAS

U.S. AIRCRAFT RECEIVE PERMISSION TO OVERFLY, LAND

PA131850 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1817 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A U.S. Air Force reconnaissance plane has been authorized to overfly and land in Honduras, it was learned here today. This plane made its first landing yesterday near the city of Choluteca, Choluteca Department, in southern Honduras, which borders on Nicaragua. Official reports state that the U.S. Air Force requested permission and that the plane had overflown the area where a base may be established for a Hercules C-130, two helicopters and marines.

The equipment and personnel could be the group that arrived in Liberia, Costa Rica, last week with only the permission of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and later had to leave the territory by order of the Costa Rican legislature. It was reported here that the equipment that may be stationed in Honduras would be earmarked for the evacuation of U.S. diplomatic personnel and other U.S. citizens in Managua, Nicaragua, whenever circumstances in that nation warrant it. The U.S. plane, which is painted red and white, carries the markings USA-18-18. It remained on the ground for only 15 minutes and then took off on an unknown route.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN MINISTER PALMA GALVEZ LINKED TO NICARAGUA

PA152006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1703 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran public reacted with indignation when intimate details of the OAS session during which Nicaraguan diplomats threatened Hondurans were disclosed. According to reports, infront of Foreign Minister Julio C. Quintana and Ambassador to Washington [as received] Alejandro Montiel Arguello, Nicaragua's OAS Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa threatened former Honduran Foreign minister Roberto Palma Galvez and Antonio Bermudez Milla, ambassador to Washington [as received] and the OAS. Sacasa reportedly threatened them at the end of the OAS session during which Honduras' initial stand had been to agree with the resolution calling for Gen Anastasio Somoza's resignation, but it then abstained.

According to diplomatic sources in Tegucigalpa, the Nicaraguan ambassador told the Honduran diplomats that he would let General Somoza know how they had acted against Nicaragua at the OAS so that Somoza, in turn, could use his good offices in the Honduran administration. In view of the military junta's disavowal, ordering him to abstain after sponsoring and helping to draft the resolution on Nicaragua, Palma Galvez was compelled to resign from the Foreign Ministry. Meanwhile, Bermudez Milla has been removed as ambassador to Washington and the OAS, supposedly for praising the nations that issued the Nicaragua resolution. Tegucigalpa newsmen and politicians have condemned Bermudez Milla's dismissal, particularly as he was chairman of the Permanent OAS Council. That position will now go to El Salvador. It has been stated here that this favors El Salvador's position vis-a-vis Honduras in the dispute between the two nations, since they fought a 100-hour war in 1969.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER REFUTES CHARGES OF SALVODORAN ANIMOSITY

PA132016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--New Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso said here today that he is not an enemy of El Salvador. The diplomat thus disclaimed Salvadoran press reports stating that he is a sworn enemy of that country. "It is a mistake to state that I am an enemy of El Salvador," he explained. "That attack stems from the fact that during the 1969 war I was secretary of the National Civil Defense Committee." He added that in those days he was a journalist and therefore found himself adopting "the patriotic stance of defending Honduras' positions through the communications media. Understandably, Salvadorans did not like this." According to Perez Cadalso, "those wounds have healed and after the conflict both El Salvador and Honduras have realized that they must resolve their border problems on behalf of their national interests." In conclusion, Perez Cadalso said he trusts the mediation efforts of former Peruvian President Jose Juis Bustamante y Rivero, who is also president of the International Justice Court.

NICARAGUA

U.S. CONGRESSMEN MCDONALD, HANSEN MEET WITH SOMOZA

PA131512 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Two U.S. congressmen have visited our country. They were in the districts liberated from the terrorists. U.S. Congressmen Lawrence P. McDonald and George Hansen, who are accompanied by their wives, are in our country. They were welcomed by Luis Pallais Debayle, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies and official spokesman of the Nationalist Liberal Party, at Las Mercedes International Airport.

Congressmen McDonald and Hansen met with President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, with whom they held a long conversation and exchanged impressions. In addition, they visited various sections of the capital hardest hit by the Sandino communists, the nefarious vicars of international communism. Both congressmen noted the magnitude of the destruction caused by the communists and their disregard for the defenseless civilian population. They obtained several testimonies of the cruelty and the real intentions of the Sandino-communists. Now the North American people will have an exact idea of what has happened in our country, since the U.S. congressmen say that they will report everything they have seen in Managua. In addition, they held a news conference for foreign correspondents and asked the North American [correspondents] for more objectivity in their reporting.

SOMOZA CONFERS WITH LEADERS OF CENTRAL AMERICA

WA132302 London REUTER in English 2251 GMT 13 Jul 79 WA

[Text] Washington, July 13, REUTER--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza conferred with leaders of three military-led Central American republics in Guatemala today and then returned to Managua, State Department officials said. They said the embattled Nicaraguan leader was out of his country for part of the day for talks with the leaders of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. No details of the meeting were immediately known. Although conferences of the four countries are a regular occurrence, U.S. State Department officials expressed hope this meeting would spell the beginning of the end to the Somoza regime. "We hope this is the end, but he's been playing games with us, so we really don't know," one official said.

Reportedly Inspecting Battlefronts

PA132023 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Jul (AFP)--Gen Anastasio Somoza is inspecting the various battlefronts, Nicaraguan presidential spokesman Rafael Cano told AFP here today. This information denies the rumors circulating in Central America that Somoza had arrived in Guatemala this morning. However, there was a constant going and coming of helicopters this morning at the bunker where General Somoza has established his operations center. Foreign correspondents staying at the Intercontinental Hotel, 200 meters from the bunker, are wondering about the unusual activity by the national guardsmen in the bunker.

BOTH CHAMBERS OF CONGRESS VOTE TOTAL SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

PA142000 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1910 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Jul (LATIN)--The first joint meeting of both chambers of Congress ended here today with a vote of total support for the government of President Anastasio Somoza. Meanwhile, the military situation remained unchanged. The Congress issued a statement giving total and absolute support for the government and proclaimed its public acknowledgement of the National Guard commanded by his excellency Division General Don Anastasio Somoza Debayle, pillar of our democratic and republican institutions.

With reports to the effect that the government junta proclaimed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front would arrive in the capital tomorrow, Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Harry Bodan stated that the government will stop them as soon as they step on Nicaraguan soil, in accordance with martial law. Other officials, who asked not to be identified, commented that if the members of the junta attempt to reach Managua, they will run the risk of having their plane downed like any other unidentified plane, against which there are standing orders to fire. Local political observers said it is very improbable the junta will come to the capital without a solution to the civil war being found first. From the moment the rumors of the junta members' trip began to circulate, queues of civilian and military officials requesting visas at the U.S. Consulate began to grow. Somoza remained in his office in the bunker this morning, and it is expected he will hold a news conference for foreign correspondents later today.

Congressional Resolution Issued

PA151854 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[Resolution issued by the joint chambers of the Nicaraguan National Congress on 14 July 1979--read by announcer]

[Text] In the face of the bloody intervention undertaken by the governments of Cuba, Panama and Costa Rica, which have permitted armed communist brigades to use their territory to invade our fatherland in an effort to destroy the constitutional and democratic foundations of our institutional life, bringing to the Nicaraguan people a bloody war with assassinations, fires, looting, violation of human rights, suffering and destruction, the joint chambers of the National Congress of the Republic of Nicaragua have decided:

1. To give full and absolute support to the executive branch, which in the use of its powers maintains the principles established in articles four and eight of the Constitution which state:

Article Four: The sovereignty of the state is absolute and [word indistinct] and (?just as the territory), it is indivisible, unalienable and [word indistinct]. The government of the state is authorized to conclude treaties for the use of its natural and geographic resources for the benefit of the people and for the temporary use of a part of Nicaragua's territory as long as it is used exclusively for national or continental [word indistinct] and which, in both cases, respects sovereignty and territorial integrity. In any case, this use is limited to the absolutely necessary period of time and can be suspended by the exclusive decision of the Nicaraguan Government.

Article Eight: Nicaragua proscribes all types of political, military and economic aggression and intervention in the affairs of other states. It recognizes the people's right to self-determination, arbitration as a means of solving international conflicts and other accepted principles which form part of American international law.

2. To protest to the world's free media the flagrant intervention of the governments of Cuba, Panama and Costa Rica which, by providing weapons, financing, training and their territories, have organized the most brutal intervention and invasion that have ever taken place in American history against the Nicaraguan people and territory, using it as a testing ground for the Marxist-Leninist forces' domination in our country and future expansion.

3. To demand public recognition of the Nicaraguan National Guard, commanded by His Excellency Div Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, which [words indistinct] our democratic and republican institutions in a heroic struggle and in actions of courage, ability and discipline have defended our freedom and independence. The functional ability of a legitimately established government gives concrete proof of high combative spirit in direct benefit of the republic and its institutions, showing America and the world that it is an armed institution of [words insistinct] and democracy.

4. To express their great admiration for the Nicaraguan people, whose mandate they hold and who have shown the staunchest resistance to the abuses of the Marxist terrorists, the assassinations [words indistinct], maintaining firm support of the nation and its [word indistinct], the fatherland and its destiny and, to join the appeal for peace and concordance issued by the chief of the Nicaraguan executive branch.

JUNTA MEMBER ACCUSES U.S. OF ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL

PA132029 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jul (AFP)--Sergio Ramirez, a member of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, said in a news conference here today that the United States has Gen Anastasio Somoza's resignation in hand and is using it in an attempt to blackmail them. Ramirez said that the United States wants to make the resignation effective in exchange for the incorporation of two other members into the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which presently has five members.

Further on U.S. 'Blackmail'

PA141558 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1448 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--According to members of the Sandinist government junta, President Anastasio Somoza has already tendered his resignation to the United States without specifying any date, but the United States is using this letter to pressure them. Violeta de Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo and Sergio Ramirez have been holding important talks with William Bowdler, the U.S. ambassador entrusted with the special task of providing a political solution to the Nicaraguan civil war. According to the rebel rulers, the United States has stubbornly insisted on the need to expand the junta and for Washington to approve the appointment of an army commander.

Ambassador Bowdler's two requests have been rejected by the Government of National Reconstruction which regards them as unacceptable because no Nicaraguan sector has requested this expansion of the junta. Regarding the appointment of a commander, aside from constituting interference in Nicaragua's domestic affairs, the request goes against the rebels' wish that Nicaragua's future army be headed by a defense minister. The representatives of the government established by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] feel Washington is trying to act as it did 40 years ago when it organized the Nicaraguan National Guard and set up the Somoza family as the determining factor in the country's political activities.

According to the Sandinist ambassador to the OAS, Father Miguel d'Escoto, the stance adopted by the United States has complicated the situation further. D'Escoto said Washington has not sought solutions to the Nicaraguan crisis but merely to safeguard "its hegemonic interests" in that nation. For his part, Sergio Ramirez described the positions held by the Nicaraguan opposition government and the United States as irreconcilable, giving the impression that talks had been practically suspended, at least in connection with the two controversial issues mentioned above. The well-known intellectual explained nonetheless that the dialog with the United States and with other Latin American nations will be continued as long as their stance is not one of interference in Nicaragua's domestic affairs.

Ambassador D'Escoto voiced his opinion that Washington is blackmailing them with Somoza's resignation. If the resignation does not become effective, he said, the war will continue for a few days, but in the end President Jimmy Carter's government will have to yield, as it did 3 weeks ago at the OAS, when it was decided that Somoza would be asked to step down. According to Violeta de Chamorro, the United States has tried to rule the Nicaraguans, a stance that has been rejected because a free democracy is desired for Nicaragua.

For his part, junta spokesman journalist Manuel Espinoza has affirmed the Sandinist government hopes to maintain relations with the United States within the framework of mutual respect. He added that this position is actively supported by all Latin American nations and all free countries. For the time being, all expectations are centered on Ambassador Bowdler's stand and on the results of a meeting the foreign ministers of the five Andean Pact countries [Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia] will hold Monday in San Jose. The Nicaraguan junta members stressed the importance of Monday's meeting because they feel the Andean countries' importance might tilt the balance in their favor and end the present standstill.

'Breakdown' in Talks

PA132017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1954 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction today announced in San Jose, Costa Rica the breakdown in negotiations which it had been holding with U.S. representatives to achieve a political means of ending the war in Nicaragua. The members of the junta said that the positions of the two parties are irreconcilable and that "Nicaragua's freedom cannot be negotiated." The rebels announced that future talks would be held with the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact countries: Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. They accused the Washington government of maintaining an attitude of "arbitrary and unacceptable blackmail" by requesting an expansion of the junta and exclusive rights to appoint the future commander of the Nicaraguan army.

The United States was represented in the negotiations by special Ambassador William Bowdler, who late last year headed his country's delegation in inter-American efforts to achieve a democratic solution to the Nicaraguan crisis. Yesterday, Gen Anastasio Somoza rejected a peace plan proposed by the rebel junta based on his resignation and departure from the country, a cease-fire, guarantees for National Guard commanders, dissolution of the congress and other points that the U.S. State Department described as "positive."

Denial of Junta Resignations

PA140102 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jul (AFP)--Alleged resignations by two members of the Nicaraguan provisional goverrment were categorically denied here today by junta spokesman Manuel Espinoza. Rumors circulating in Nicaragua affirmed that Violeta Chamorro, widow of murdered newsman Joaquin Chamorro, and another junta member who was not identified had resigned because of differences concerning the goverrment plan announced this week. However, Violeta Chamorro attended a news conference at noon today accompanied by Sergio Ramirez and Alfonso Robelo, the other two members of the junta who reside in San Jose, without showing any signs of differences among them.

The report, Espinoza affirmed, is no more than a provocation hatched in Managua to create confusion. Moreover, Espinoza denied reports of an alleged breakdown in the talks between the junta and U.S. special envoy William Bowdler.

Renewal of Negotiations

PA150257 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez telephone report from Liberia, Costa Rica--live]

[Excerpt] Before leaving San Jose, we learned from important and responsible circles within the Sandinist high command that yesterday evening, following the news conference held by the Government of National Reconstruction--which created the impression that the negotiations between the junta and the United States had been suspended--the contact between the two had been renewed.

This morning Sandinist spokesman acknowledged that all the differences had been resolved and that the only matter yet to be decided is who is to be the new director general of the National Guard, who will be chosen by the new government. In other words, there was a rebirth of optimism and trust today in the belief that Somoza will leave soon despite intensified fighting on most fronts. This increase in the fighting is the result of an initiative by Somozist sectors which, although they cannot secure any military objective, according to reports from the Sandinist high command, gives the impression that Somoza can still fight, and thus helps him politically.

With regard to the fate of the National Guard--one of the main topics of the negotiations and a major source of U.S. concern--former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio issued statements in Spain that support the negotiations position of the Sandinists on this important point. Facio said that the U.S. and Somoza's stand on maintaining the integrity and the institutionality of the National Guard is inadmissible. Facio said that the Nicaraguan National Guard is not a national army but the dictatorship's armed political party.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SOLVING CONFLICT

PA131420 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The provisional junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction held a news conference in the Costa Rica hotel last night to explain the results of the meeting held yesterday afternoon at La Chacarita, Puntarenas.. Newsman Manuel Espinoza, official spokesman for the junta, said that this meeting with President Carazo, [former Costa Rican President Jose] Figures, [former Venezuelan President] Carlos Andres Perez and the Panamanian delegation served to ratify the solidarity with the struggle that is being waged in Nicaragua.

The spokesman said that Nicaragua's problem will be solved in a matter of hours, a very few days, or at the most, by Sunday.

According to Manuel Espinoza, spokesman for the Government of National Reconstruction, his country's problem is being solved, and he hoped that they would be in Nicaragua by Sunday. Regarding the meeting held at La Chacarita, Espinoza said that everyone present emphasized the need to enforce the agreement reached by the 17th OAS consultative meeting, which seeks a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan problem without further bloodshed.

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION REVEALS CABINET

PA160421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 16 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Jul--The cabinet of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction made public here today includes representatives of various sectors opposed to President Anastasio Somoza's government, ranging from militants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to Nicaraguan businessmen. According to JOURNAL DO BRASIL special correspondents in Nicaragua, the cabinet includes 18 members, but 6 of them have not been revealed because they are still in Nicaragua.

The announced members of the cabinet are:

Finance Minister	Joaquin Cudara, lawyer, millionaire, father of the chief of general staff of the Sandinist forces
Planning and Economy Minister	Roberto Mayorga Cortes, former secretary general of the Central American Common Market
Central Bank President	Arturo Cruz, official of the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] in Washington; like Joaquin Cuadra, a member of the Group of 12 who supported the FSLN's participation in negotiations on the country's political future
Development Bank President	Leonel Arguello, president of the Nicaraguan Insurance Institute
Social Security Director	Reinaldo Antonio Tefel, businessman, member of the Group of 12
Foreign Affairs Minister	Miguel d'Escoto, priest and writer, member of the Group of 12
Education Minister	Carlos Tunnerman, member of the Group of 12, former rector of the National University of Nicaragua
Culture Minister	Ernesto Cardenal, priest and poet
Transportation and Public Works Minister	Eunicio Marenco, engineer and member of FSLN Insurrectional Faction
Health Minister	Cesar Amador Kuhl, medical doctor, member of the Conservative Party that merged with the National Liberal Party
Defense Minister	Col Bernardino Larios, former member of Somoza's National Guard
Interior Minister	Tomas Borge, FSLN militant

The junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction is composed of Sergio Ramirez, Violeta Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo, Daniel Ortega and Moises Hassan.

JUNTA LETTER TO OAS CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTION

PA140348 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Segment of 13 July press conference held by Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez in San Jose, Costa Rica--recorded]

[Text] We have called this press conference to try to explain the meaning of what we believe is a specific political proposal made to the hemispheric community of nations in order to find a prompt and peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan liberation war. We start from the conviction that the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], have already won the war, because the Somozist army cannot regroup its forces and launch any counteroffensive against Sandinist forces or recapture any of the cities or regions liberated by the FSLN. The loss of El Sauce by the Somozist forces insures for the FSLN, and for the people who have taken up arms, the domination of all of western Nicaragua, just as the fall of Sebaco some weeks ago assured us domination of the country's northern region. Likewise, the total loss of the Acosasco garrison in Leon's outskirts helped to consolidate control of that zone. The defeat of the Somozist offensive against Masaya means that the National Guard has lost its offensive capacity. If a war is won when the enemy no longer can launch any offensive or recapture lost positions, then the way has been won by the Nicaraguan people.

Somoza is just Managua's mayor or jailer. This is the only part of Nicaragua where he has organized military forces. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is convinced that, although it is true that the peoples' armed forces can take Managua and annihilate the National Guard, we do not want any more killing among Nicaraguans. Thus, this war, which is technically won, will end once and for all. Therefore, we are presenting a political plan to the community of nations which signed the resolution of the 17th OAS consultative meeting so that, based on this resolution, the nations will simply follow its dictates, such as Somoza's immediate departure from the country along with his family and the installation in Nicaragua of a truly representative government such as the one we have organized. This is why the first step which our government has taken is to issue a document which is called "Steps to Restore Peace in Nicaragua." We have released it to the press, and to complete this document I shall read a letter which we are sending today to the OAS secretary general defining our position even more clearly before the countries of this hemisphere, from which we demand the active solidarity to which they committed themselves during the 17th consultative meeting. This means an active solidarity which will help us find the formula for a peaceful and orderly transfer of power in Nicaragua and which will avoid more bloodshed. The letter, which will be distributed among you a little later, reads as follows:

Secretary General of the OAS Alejandro Orfila

Mr Secretary General:

We are pleased to place in your hands, just as we are doing with the foreign ministers of the OAS member countries, the document which contains our plan to attain peace in our heroic and long-suffering country at a time when the Nicaraguan people have already consolidated their political and military victory over the dictatorship.

We have developed this plan on the basis of the resolution issued by the 17th consultative meeting on 23 June 1979. This is an historic resolution demanding the immediate replacement of the genocidal Somozist dictatorship, which is already nearing its end, and support for the installation in our country of a democratic government of broad representation, such as ours. Likewise, when we say that the solution to the serious problem is a matter pertaining exclusively to the Nicaraguan people, we make an appeal for hemispheric solidarity to preserve our people's right to self-determination. Always in relation to our peace plan, we present to the hemispheric countries the goals which guided our government from its beginning and which have been expressed in our political declarations and documents, some of which we want to reassert at this time:

1. The firm goal of establishing in our country full respect for human rights according to the UN Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mankind and the OAS Human Rights Charter. This respect has been made evident in the treatment which the FSLN has accorded to hundreds of prisoners of war. In this respect our government extends an invitation to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit our country as soon as we are installed on national territory.

2. Our desire to transfer power in Nicaragua by peaceful and orderly means. The Government of National Reconstruction will view as a gesture of solidarity the visit to our country by continental foreign ministers. We therefore extend to them a fraternal invitation.

3. Our decision to make civil justice prevail according to ordinary law in judging those charged with crimes against the people. These same people through their heroic struggle have earned the right to impose justice for the first time in 50 years and will do so within a juridical framework, without indiscriminate revenge reprisals.

4. Those collaborators of the regime who want to leave the country and are not responsible for genocide or other serious crimes according to civil courts may do so with the necessary guarantees which the reconstruction government insures from this moment. The departure of these persons can be supervised by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the International Red Cross.

5. The plan to call Nicaraguans to the first free elections known by our country in this century in order to elect municipal representatives and a constituent assembly and later the supreme authorities of the country.

Mr Secretary, it is now up to the governments of this continent to exhibit solidarity with our people's struggle and to establish democracy and justice in Nicaragua. Begging you to transmit the text of this letter to the OAS foreign ministers, we express the greetings and appreciation of the government junta.

The text of this letter was presented yesterday at a meeting which the members of the government junta held in Puntarenas with President Carazo, a representative of the Panamanian Government, former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The text of this letter was also presented to the Andean Pact nations' foreign ministers.

We met here last week with Venezuelan Ambassador to the OAS Hilarion Cardozo and agreed with him that the government junta would meet with the Andean Pact foreign ministers. This meeting may be held on Monday. We have also been meeting with U.S. special Ambassador William Bowlder here in Costa Rica and with representatives of other OAS member countries.

We want to note that we have discussed various matters related to U.S. interests in a solution of the Nicaraguan problem and have confronted the U.S. Government's points of view with those of the Government of National Reconstruction. We want to announce that the attitude of the U.S. Government is irreconcilable with ours in regard to an expansion of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. We believe that such an expansion is impossible, in the first place because it has not been demanded by any Nicaraguan sector since all political, social and economic sectors are represented in this junta, which has the support of the Higher Private Business Council, the Broad Opposition Front and the National Patriotic Front. There is therefore no justification of any kind among Nicaraguans to expand this government junta, and therefore our rejection of this U.S. Government proposal is definite and conclusive. Naturally, we are interested in maintaining talks with representatives of the U.S. Government as well as with representatives of other OAS member countries if the talks tend to establish the active solidarity of these countries and not an intervention of any kind in Nicaraguan domestic affairs, since the OAS resolution itself preserves the rights of the Nicaraguan people.

OPPOSITION GOVERNMENT TO ENTER NICARAGUA 'NEXT WEEK'

PA152350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2110 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Journalist Manuel Espinoza, official spokesman for the junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, today confirmed to ACAN-EFE that the opposition government will enter that Central American nation early next week. Espinoza said that the delayed arrival of the members of the Nicaraguan opposition government in Nicaragua was caused by the transition of power. In this regard, the junta has presented a plan that seeks the support of nations interested in finding a peaceful solution to the civil war bleeding Nicaragua. This plan, called "Plan to Obtain Peace in Nicaragua," was presented to the American nations thgough the OAS, whose secretary general, Alejandro Orfila, was also given a copy.

It had been reported earlier that the opposition government would be in Nicaragua Monday, but the lack of an agreement on the power transition issue foiled this plan. Journalist Espinoza said, however, that present conditions will permit the junta to enter the country early next week. Espinoza said today that Bowdler met again on Saturday with the junta and that the meeting was characterized as "highly positive." The newsman explained that, considering the fact that the junta has told the world of its plan to bring peace to Nicaragua and that the Latin American nations have supported it, the United States will have to change its position. It has been reported that the junta, which had been issuing identification cards for newsmen, will uphold the validity of those cards for those newsmen who may want to accompany the members when they go to Nicaragua in the next few hours.

WORLD SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES ASKED TO SEND AID

PA141545 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] With the spirit of unity which encourages the people of Nicaragua today, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction appeals to aid committees all over the world, those founded years ago as well as those recently established, to channel their work through this Committee for Coordination of Aid to Nicaragua. We propose, with international support, to help fill the most urgent needs of the social sectors and all the regions of the nation at this moment of national emergency.

The members of the Committee for Coordination of Aid to Nicaragua appeal to all nations of the world, primarily those of the American continent, their governments, political parties, churches, labor unions, foundations, humanitarian, labor, private organizations and specialized international institutions to come to our aid. Devastation, the loss of human lives, mutilations, lack of medical aid and a shortage of food, clothing and shelter is reaching catastrophic proportions. The nation's reconstruction will be a task for years. We know our call will be heard. The people of Nicaragua await the aid and solidarity of the entire world. Here are the addresses of the Committee for Coordination of Aid to the Nicaraguan people, where international aid committees may send contributions:

Telephone: 326538

TELEX: 2867 Dinema

P.O. Box: 158 Pabas, San Jose, Costa Rica

Address: Bodega Alfre S.A., Pabas Road, next to SNAA Tank, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Bank accounts: U-85952-0 for dollars, U-45183-1 for colones.

FSLN URGES HONDURANS TO OPPOSE PRESENCE OF U.S. PLANES

PA 151445 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front and our people urgently appeal to the Honduran people and their worker, peasant, student, women and youth organizations so that, united in a great patriotic effort, they will condemn the authorization their government granted to the United States to land U.S. Air Force reconnaissance planes and helicopters in Honduras and to permit Yankee officers to remain in its territory on an alleged rescue mission at the orders of Ambassador Pezzullo in Managua. The presence of U.S. planes and officers in Honduras harms Honduran sovereignty, offends its people and is a threat to the final victory that our people are achieving against genocidal Somozism. Our Honduran brothers, who love peace and democracy and who have expressed solidarity with our struggle throughout our history, should follow the example of their Costa Rican brothers who, in an act of full independence and defense of their sovereignty without being pressured by foreign interests, expelled from Costa Rica the interventionists and adventurers who represent the most aggressive sectors of the United States. Honduran brothers, prevent the landing of Yankee planes and helicopters in Honduras; defend national sovereignty; prevent military maneuvers against Nicaragua; military solidarity with out victorious insurrection! Long Live the Combative Brotherhood Among our Cental and Latin American Peoples! Let Us Jointly Shout: Free Fatherland or Death!

NATIONAL GUARD SHORT ON SUPPLIES; BOMBERS BOUGHT IN U.S.

OW150822 Paris AFP in English 0820 15 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpt] Managua, July 15 (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza has acknowledged that the National Guard which is fighting Sandinista rebels seeking to overthrow his regime was running low on arms and ammunition. U.S. pressure had meant that Israel had stopped supplying the Nicaraguan Government with arms and no supplies had come from Argentina for a certain time, he told foreign newsmen here yesterday. The Nicaraguan Air Force was still adequately equipped, but the National Guard need more heavy arms, he added.

A government source here told AFP that the Nicaraguan Government has recently bought about 10 old T-28 bombers on the Florida black market. A government spokesman meanwhile announced that the National Guard has launched a general counter-offensive that had almost led to the recapture of Masaya [30 km--20 miles] east of here.

SOMOZA CLAIMS VICTORY POSSIBLE DESPITE AMMUNITION SHORTAGE

PA151329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0718 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Jul, (LATIN)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza has said that military victory is still possible over the Sandinist guerrillas who are trying to overthrow his regime, even though ammunition is scarce. He is not receiving any aid from his allies and the guerrillas are holding 20 percent of the country. During a meeting with a small group of foreign newsmen yesterday in his fortified office [known locally as the bunker], Somoza admitted that the 15,000-man National Guard is beginning to feel the effects of the lack of ammunition, although, he added, with some luck, they will have enough to defeat the enemy. He said he is still willing to resign to avoid further bloodshed so long as the National Guard and his own National Liberal Party can participate in any further government.

General Somoza, a West Point graduate, said that he is sad to be isolated and that the free world should be aware that his administration, which has always been on the side of Western democracy, has been jeopardized. There is a danger that the government will fall into communist hands, he added. General Somoza refused to say if he went to Guatemala on Friday to ask the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] for assistance in the struggle against the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] guerrillas. He said he is in constant touch with his military colleagues in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador and is keeping them abreast of the situation in Nicaragua. Asked if there are any hints that those countries' leaders are ready to come to his aid, he answered: Not yet. Those leaders know when the time is ripe to defend their interests. I am defending mine right now, he added.

General Somoza stated that his administration is militarily in control of 80 percent of Nicaragua. While he did not refute the guerrillas' contention that they have captured 30 major cities and towns, he explained that it must be remembered that there are more than 137 major cities and towns besides Managua. More than 600,000 people live in these towns, or 22 percent of the total national population. Managua was partially occupied for 3 weeks last month by the guerrillas, who then withdrew to consolidate various positions, announcing that they were preparing another attack on the capital. Somoza accused the OAS of opening the way for a communist takeover in Nicaragua by restraining CONDECA. He said the guerrillas' terms for ending the dispute are too vague, especially the FSLN's guarantee to insure the safety of the national guardsmen who have not committed crimes against the people. General Somoza regarded the words "crimes against the people" as too vague since many guardsmen might be accused of crimes while they were merely doing their duty. I must insist on the need to protect the people who have enforced the law and maintained order in Nicaragua since the National Guard was founded, he stressed.

Asked if the FSLN's conditions for his resignation are too vague, he replied: All I want is for them [the guerrillas] to respect the laws and statutes covering the guard and the party. Somoza answered a question on whether he views U.S. efforts to mediate in the conflict as intervention by saying: We addressed ourselves to the U.S. Government to see if it could halt this struggle; therefore, as far as we are concerned, there has been no intervention. However, the junta [provisional revolutionary junta appointed by the FSLN], feels that intervention has occurred because the United States knows Nicaragua's traditions and the junta is trying to do all it can against the nature of Nicaraguans, Somoza noted.

POLITBURO ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

FL131802 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1401 GMT 13 Jul 79 FL

[Text of PCC Politburo resolution published in GRANMA on 13 July 1979 and read by radio announcers]

[Text] At the 1979 first session of the National People's Government Assembly which recently ended, Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, made a series of remarks on principles regarding manifestations of administrative, labor and social, negligence and indiscipline, and deficiencies in the struggle against delinquency, and he severely criticized those immediately responsible for this situation, which according to his own words, is the fault of administrative cadres, political cadres, trade union cadres, our press and our education. In this sense Comrade Fidel stated: When we incur ingenuousness, we turn spontaneity into a philosophy. We believe that because our system is just, because it struggles for justice and because it struggles against the exploitation of man by man everything will be very marvelous.

Later on he stressed: Therefore I believe that we have to expand on this and we have to expand on our workers' awareness, and we have to appeal to our workers' awareness; but we also have to establish discipline in one way or another, or on the contrary it is an idealism. In his closing remarks the first secretary of our party stated that the number one word in the daily and incessant struggle which we have to wage to resolve problems is firmness. Lastly he said: I believe that we have to get to the bottom of this problem, that softness, the buddy system and tolerance end. That these end, and this has to be at the level of the national state, the people's government, the province level, and the municipal level.

The Central Committee Politburo believes that these statements made by Comrade Fidel should cause a profound analysis in the heart of our party and become the main activity guide of local level organizations, party members, candidate members and cadres. The statements should make the content and style of work done by communists at the local level more explicit. As a result, the Politburo directs the party's local organizations to carry out a rigorous, profound and courageous analysis of the concrete deficiencies which hamper fulfillment of plans and the general progress of work in their area of action--at every center of production, services, teaching institutions, at all levels of state organizations and in political and mass organizations. As a result of the analysis every local organization should establish the practical measures to be adopted and the recommendations made in their work plans to produce an immediate, firm and effective response to the call issued by Comrade Fidel.

The starting point for this analysis--which communists should always do--should be a critical evaluation of each organization's own activities to discover their weaknesses and insufficiencies, conferring responsibility on those in each organization for situations affecting quantity and quality fulfillment of tasks at each work center. Only if we begin by being demanding with ourselves can we be effectively and firmly demanding with everyone else. Article Number 63 of the PCC statutes states that local party organizations at industrial, agricultural-livestock, service and teaching centers cannot behave as administrative organs nor direct the administrative management; but at the same time it is clearly stated that they have the right to control management and administration activities, whether or not the directors or administrators are party members or candidate members. Therefore the analysis called for by the Politburo is not an extraordinary or emergency measure but rather a basic and constant duty of the party. The ommission of this means that the local organization in question renounces a right and therefore does not fulfill one of the functions which gives it reason for being and distinguishes the communist's vanguard organization--the Leninist party.

The party's Leninist style of work of the essence of which is based on the daily use of criticism and self-criticism, should also be what necessarily what characterizes the activities of the Union of Young Communists (UJC), the worker movement, other mass organizations and socialist state organs and organizations. This deals with a question of principles which concerns the behaviour of each party member or party candidate member. One is warned that at times a close relationship is seen in being a communist with the personal example of the members of the party. Individual responsibility of communists does not end with their individual example at work and their social duties, but rather it starts from this example which gives them moral authority and prestige in the sight of the other workers, which is the essential premise of all conscientious fighters for socialism and communism. The active and vanguard role played by the party cannot be the automatic and spontaneous result which an idealist believes will be produced as the sum total of the personal examples of the party's members and candidate members. The party is a living organism. Every local level organization is a collective whose purpose is to bring to life, defend, explain and make reality the party's policies.

What happens when a party member or party candidate member at production and service assemblies does not take an intransigent position in facing indiscipline, shoddiness, violations and errors, and does not demand effective administrative management and trade union work in which the joint interest between individuals and collectives and those of their class? In individual evaluations which are periodically made by the party's local organizations, it is a fact that they are often limited to the internal life [of the organization] and pass over or do not demand with the same rigor the same work results from party members or party candidate members as from laborers, service workers, teachers, technical workers or administrative management cadres.

It is evident that the condition of being a communist means an exemplary conduct at the work place and for specific responsibilities. It also requires demanding conduct in behavior and discipline to show the others, whether they are subordinates or not, that they firmly react to the manifestations of indolence, negligence or the buddy system. It means not to allow the shoddiness to go unnoticed in an effort to avoid looking for problems. We are not permitted to overlook a fault, a deficiency or an example of negligence, or to dissociate it from the one who commits it--be it a worker of a manager. That is imcompatible with the position of being a communist.

In carrying out the periodic evaluation of the party members and administrative officials who are not members of the party at the time they are nominated for administrative positions the party organizations have to expand on all aspects which make up the attitude of a party member and a leader in reacting to problems in production, service and administration. The resolution adds that superficiality and the lack of firmness does not contribute to promoting the most capable cadres who are technically fit and politically trained, and therefore this increases the difficulties in solving problems we have in economic building, and compromises the party by linking it to poorly done things. The Central Committee resolution then adds that no party member, whatever his position, can be outside the party's control and not make an accounting of his management.

The PCC Central Committee Politburo resolution states that among the duties of the party members--our statutes in Article Number 14, Paragraph J points out the following: Carrying out criticism and self-criticism, uncovering the defects and errors in work and trying to resolutely eliminate them, struggling against all forms of indolence or apathy to things badly done, and being against the tendency to exaggerate successes, energetically combat all attempts to silence or hamper criticism, be vigilant against all manifestations or facts which harm the interests of the party, state, revolution and socialist society, combat it by example, word and action, and immediately make it known to the party organs, including the Central Committee, when it be necessary. The aforementioned resolution states that a party member does not have the right to hide such facts and no one can put obstacles in his way in fulfilling his duty of reporting this.

One has to adopt an intransigent position in facing every violation of discipline every shoddy piece of work, every softness--be it from the administration, the trade union, the Work Council or the party itself. One must be intransigent in facing tolerance of things badly done, the buddy system with regards to the norms and pay for work, the pal system and the tendency to cover up each others deficiencies, errors and negligences and every violation of socialist legality. Passivity in the face of these problems is a reflection and expression of an insufficient degree of developed awareness by those who act in this way, which is by definition a small bourgeois mentality.

Revolutionary awareness of our party members, of our workers and cadres at all levels and activities has as its expression the constant struggle to every day become more efficient in production, services, education and in all areas of work. We know that irresponsibility, negligence and indiscipline at any level are objective attitudes which are not proletarian and revolutionary, and they influence to a large degree inefficiency and bad operations of enterprises, establishments and other work places. Along with the administrative, technical and organizational activities which are adopted in the search for raising productivity there is a need to raise the effectiveness of political and ideological work, making worker education tasks more consistent, seeing to it that they respond more objectively to our present needs and to above all increase direct and personal work of party members and candidate member with workers who have incorrect attitudes.

The resolution of the PCC Central Committee Politburo directed at the local organization states in another of its parts that our party has been strengthening itself quantitatively and qualitatively over the last few years. The Central Committee resolution then adds that the holding of its first congress, the approval of the program platform, the statutes and the various theses and resolutions which define the policy of the most important developments of our country, the consequent approval of its regulations and filling the party ranks with tens of thousands of workers--have created the best conditions, for our party can successfully carry out any task no matter how difficult it is and it can give a vigorous response to suggestions such as those made by Comrade Fidel.

The Central Committee Politburo stresses that the documents passed by the first congress of our party, the subsequent remarks by Comrade Fidel and the resolution passed by the eighth plenum of the PCC Central Committee establish the fundamental and clearly expressed lines of our actions. Based on this we can go to the bottom of the concrete problems we are facing at the moment, and adopt appropriate and effective measures. In another area, and to be consistent at all times with the call issued by Comrade Fidel, we should be aware that it is not enough to just take the most appropriate measures and hope that the agreements, norms and measures put into action are by themsleves enough to guarantee their fulfillment, and from that time forward everything will spontaneously go well. The guarantee that these decisions, norms and agreements will positively influence in solving problems is in the control, review, management, firmness and the daily struggle for their concrete application to keep overcoming every obstacle.

One has to understand once and for all that the development of the economy and the social work of the revolution, as a unit, cannot be conceived without discipline--discipline among workers and cadres, discipline at all levels--from the national level down to the workshops, projects, establishments, schools, hospitals and at each work and management position. This struggle demands joint action of all forces. It should become a conscious action by the masses, presided over by an honest critical and self-critical spirit void of any narrow, local or sectoral attitude.

The Central Committee Politburo believes that our local organizations will fulfill this important task. This resolution and the orientations arising from this should become guidelines to be controlled by our mid livel management centers and organizations from today until the second congress of our party. This resolution was passed by the Politburo at its meeting on 12 July 1979 20th year of the [revolutionary] victory for the purpose that it be studied in the center of party's local organs and organizations. It also recommended that it be studied by the (UJC) and trade union management at all levels.

SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN STRUGGLE A NECESSITY

FL131841 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] The support of all the world's revolutionary and progressive forces for the struggle being waged by Nicaraguan patriots once again will be manifested with the opening today in the Venezuelan capital of the international conference of solidarity with that fraternal Central American nation. Many important people from throughout the world will meet in Caracas to express their repudiation of the proimperialist regime of Anastasio Somoza and recognition of the National Government of Reconstruction of Nicaragua as the sole and legitimate representative of Sandino's homeland.

At this decisive moment for the Nicaraguan people and their armed vanguard--the Sandinista National Liberation Front--international solidarity with their just cause is an unavoidable necessity. Despite the crushing defeat of the United States when it again tried to use the OAS for its interventionist plans, Washington has not resigned itself to losing the absolute control it has exercised over Nicaragua since almost 5 decades ago. The North American administration has undertaken numerous maneuvers aimed at preserving its interests in Central America. To this end, it wants to prop up the structures of the Somoza regime even if it has to sacrifice this so far unconditional lackey.

Imperialism has found growing opposition from most Latin American countries to its plans designed to prevent an imminent victory of the Nicaraguan popular forces. In addition to the anti-intervention resolution adopted at the OAS, certain countries decided to break relations with the Somoza dictatorship and recognize the National Government of Reconstruction. In this regard, the dignified position of some governments, such as Panama's which have expressed open support for the patriotic forces, should be stressed. These armed patriotic forces every day are writing beautiful pages in the history of our America.

The recent Costa Rican Legislative Assembly decision to demand the withdrawal from its territory of U.S. aircraft and troops, which were preparing to intervene in the Nicaraguan conflict under the pretext of performing humanitarian missions, is part of the hemispheric rejection of interventionist plans. Millions of voices are raised from one corner of the earth to the other demanding self-determination for the Nicaraguan people who have decided to select their future on their own.

The times when the imperialist power imposed Washington's orders at will and the times when the marines trampled Latin American soil with impunity and flagrancy are becoming a thing of the past. The solidary action of nations in defense of independence and progress and against crime and aggression is stopping imperialist cravings.

The international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua which opens in the Venezuelan capital today undoubtedly will be a flat and categorical "no" to the Yankee interventionist plans. It also will represent an important contribution to the Nicaraguan people's struggle to gain their true and unrenounceable independence.

WPC OFFICIAL STRESSES NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY MEETING

FL141800 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua is being held in Caracas, Venezuela. (Nathaniel Hill), member of the World Peace Council [WPC] Secretariat, responsible for Latin American affairs in that organization and organizer of the conference, was en route to that conference and interviewed for Havana television news. Here is the interview:

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade (Hill), what is the importance of this international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua at this time when imperialism and reactionary forces on the continent are trying to take away the victory of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua?

[Answer] At this time, this conference--especially because of the broad representation and participation of various forces, political parties, sectors, national and international organizations--is very important because of the fact that at this time we should offer to the people of Nicaragua our greatest support and solidarity. The conference will carry the voice of all those who agree that a truly democratic government should be established in Nicaragua representing the interests of the people, respect for human rights, respect for nonintervention with other nations and respect for everything that has been totally denied by Somoza. In other words, the participants in the conference want the disappearance of every trace of Somozism in Nicaragua and the only way is by supporting all Sandinista and other forces in Nicaragua which want to establish a truly democratic government in that country.

[Same reporter] What support has the conference received from the Latin American countries that are members of the WPC?

[Answer] The WPC asked support for the conference not only from Latin American countries but also from all the European, African and Asian countries that are members of the WPC. We have received quite favorable responses. The movements for peace of the various countries of the world that participate in the WPC already had responded a long time ago. They have been carrying out activities of solidarity in favor of the Nicaraguan people. All have responded with regard to the conference and many are going to send (?delegations). They have taken the initiative with publications and will attend the conference, especially all the political forces which participate in national peace movements. Therefore, we believe and we are certain that this conference will make history in Latin America and the world because it is a world conference. A great number of delegates have been arriving. Delegations from European, African and Asian countries are traveling with us. Others are traveling with other airlines and arriving over there [in Caracas]. It is expected that at least 300 to 350 persons will be participating in the conference. They are quite representative of organizations, political parties and other forces of their countries.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING OPENS PARTY LEADERSHIP SEMINAR

FL131914 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Hundreds were on hand this morning as Prime Minister Pindling officially opened the leadership seminar of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP). There was an overwhelming turnout of party members, supporters, groups of the government, members of parliament and family islands delegates as Prime Minister Pindling officially opened the leadership seminar of the PLP. Mr Pindling said "is now the responsibility and duty of those to whose hands have fallen the guidance, nurturing and furtherance of the party to consider the ways and means by which the party can continue to be the great national institution that it is. As a national institution, said Mr Pindling, it must continue to make its mark [words indistinct] on the international scene.

The 3-day seminar is being held at the PLP headquarters (Gambea) House. It is the first of its kind that has been organized by the chairman of the PLP, Mr Andrew Dud Maynard. This morning's session focused on the importance of proper communications between the branches and its membership and [word indistinct] and party headquarters. The morning session on Saturday will devote its attention to the proper utilization of human resources. The afternoon session will discuss how members could be helped through the branches and party headquarters. On Sunday morning, the topic of discussion is the youth of the country and the PLP. The seminar will end on Sunday morning with closing remarks given by the deputy prime minister and the minister of finance, the honorable Arthur D. Hanna.

JAMAICA

CUBA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN JAMAICA

FL131335 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Vice President Senor Blas Roca [word indistinct] and an eight-man delegation, who are now in the islands, will today be having [as heard] talks with Prime Minister Manley and a team of government officials. Senor Roca and his party arrived in the island yesterday and began talks with Foreign Affairs Minister P. J. Patterson. Mr Patterson and Senor Roca exchanged views on critical issues affecting the nonalined movement and efforts towards a new international economic order which will be discussed at the Havana summit in September. The Cuban vice president also briefed Minister Patterson on the arrangements for the summit, saying they were proceeding satisfactorily.

Manley Meets With Blas Roca

FL141203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley on Friday received Blas Roca Calderio, member of the Cuban party Politburo, who is making an official 2-day visit to the Antillean Island. Several topics were discussed at the meeting which was conducted in a fraternal atmosphere. The topics included the nonalined countries sixth summit conference that will be held in Havana in September.

Visit to School Donated by Cuba

FL141504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] Kingston--Blas Roca, member of the Cuban party Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has visited the construction site of a physical education instructors school donated to Jamaica by Cuba. The construction of the modern school is on its final phase. A total of 200 Cuban workers and 102 Jamaicans are working on the project. Roca and the official delegation he heads visited the site accompanied by Finance Minister Eric Bell, Youth and Sports Minister Hugh Small and Deputy Foreign Minister Derrick Heaven.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

BAN IMPOSED ON MERCHANDISE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

PA150130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 14 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that Trinidad and Tobago port authorities have received orders to seize all merchandise that arrives at any local port from South Africa. The port workers also received instructions not to unload any merchandise from South Africa.

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON LAW OF SEA OUTLINED

FL132305 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 10 Jul 79 pp 1, 11 FL

[Text] Trinidad and Tobago will continue to resist colonialsm of the sea bed and its resources by technologically advanced countries. This was stated by Rep. Errol Mahabir, minister of energy and energy-based resources, and minister in the Ministry of Finance when he formally opened the fourth Latin American Geological Congress at the Hilton Hotel in Port-of-Spain yesterday. He said the policy of Trinidad and Tobago was based on the desire to ensure that the resources of the sea bed beyond national jurisdiction remained the common heritage of mankind and not the perogative of a few technologically advanced states. "Trinidad and Tobago," he said, "will continue to lead its support to resist efforts designed to introduce a new colonialism... that of the sea-bed and its resources...by those countries with a monopoly of the technical know how."

Rep. Mahibir outlined to the geologists Trinidad and Tobago's position on the continental shelf and the sea bed beyond national jurisdiction. He said Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela could lay claim to be the first states to recognise that the continental shelf might harbour valuable mineral resources and to claim jurisdiction over the resources. The minister noted that in 1942 Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela claimed jurisdiction over their respective areas in the Gulf of Paria and the act ushered in the state practice on the concept of the continental shelf. Declarations by the Latin American states, he said, contributed to the general acceptance of the concept of the continental shelf later codified by the 1958 Geneva Convention.

Rep. Mahabir said: "The future economic stability of Trinidad and Tobago is largely dependent on the resources present on its continental shelf which extends in certain areas to 240 miles and covers an area of some 15,000 square miles." "Trinidad and Tobago," he said, "subscribes to the principle that the continental shelf is a natural prolongation of its land territory and has therefore supported the retention of the continental shelf regime in any new convention of the law of the sea." He noted that the 1958 Geneva Convention on the continental shelf was incorporated in the laws of the country.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT-ELECT ROLDOS ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA150318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0217 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 14 Jul (LATIN)--Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos Aguilera arrived here for a 3-day visit this afternoon. The future president was greeted by President Antonio Guzman and cabinet members at Las Americas International Airport. Roldos said upon arrival that the Latin American nations must feel the ties of solidarity and unity of our peoples resulting not from anybody's imposition but from our free determination. He noted that the governments of the area, civilian and military, are not at odds but on the same side and that each, in complying with its specific functions, can give its people what they desire: democracy and sovereignty.

Guzman said that he will take advantage of Roldos' stay to discuss the common concerns of our peoples and governments. He also said that he trusted that Roldos' visit would serve to strengthen the traditional ties between Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. Roldos will remain in Santo Domingo until Monday when he will leave for the United States.

GUYANA

BURNHAM RENEWS PLEDGE OF DOMINANT COOPERATIVE SECTOR

FL132310 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 9 Jul 79 p 2 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Sun--Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has renewed his government's commitment to making the cooperative sector the dominant one in the Guyanese economy. His statement, in a message to mark "cooperative week" which has just ended, came in the midst of growing criticism from the Marxist-led opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) over the emphasis on the cooperative, as well as the rapid expansion of the state sector.

Mr. Burnham said the government and the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), of which he is leader, stood firmly behind the cooperative movement. They would "do all that is required to ensure the rapid advance and bring closer the day when the cooperative sector becomes the dominant sector in our economy," he said. The economy is a trisectoral one, but is now overwhelmingly dominated by the state sector, which controls 80 per cent of it, followed by the private sector and then the cooperative sector.

Prime Minister Burnham explained also that his party would propose that the "vanguard economic role" of the cooperative movement be entrenched in a new constitution now being drafted for the country. The government had enshrined the emphasis on the movement by officially naming the country the "Cooperative Republic of Guyana" when it became a republic February 23, 1970, he said. This emphasis sprang not only from the lessons of Guyanese history but from a belief that the cooperative provided the best means of fully and democratically involving the people in the task of exploiting their resources and recasting their society along egalitarian lines.

Mr. Burnham said the past nine years had witnessed "cautious advance" during which "we were engaged in pinpointing mistakes and laying the infrastructure, so to speak, for the successful take off of the cooperative sector. It must be remembered that cooperative ownership in our context is something relatively revolutionary in operation and for its complete and ultimate success demands a period of education, re-education and re-orientation," he said. (REUTER)